









disapproval of the present Government, but the Government having made use of the force of the House to avoid that censure, the hon. member was perfectly right in not making any further allusion to the subject. The interests of the public justified that such a motion should be made, but, because it would have the effect of making the Government responsible for the result, it was successful in the division on this second night, and, for once, would not suffer from the members' opposition. The hon. member was perfectly right in not making any further allusion to the subject, and, for once, would not suffer from the members' opposition. The hon. member was perfectly right in not making any further allusion to the subject, and, for once, would not suffer from the members' opposition.



[illegible][illegible]

unjust to condemn the present Government under such circumstances. There could be no doubt as to the propriety of the course taken by Mr. Fenwick. It would be a saving of time to test the strength of the Government at once, as it was useless for the Government to state that they had a majority. Mr. Fenwick doubted the capacity of the Colonial Treasurer to deal with the question of the readjustment of the tariff, which must be consequent upon the decline in the Land Revenue, and he doubted the capacity of the Government generally to conduct the public business. He denounced the interference of the House in the management of the affairs of the Colonies; and he also expressed his disapproval of the reduction in the railway charges, which he maintained were so low that the Government secured the greater would be the loss to the country.

Mr. CANNERY defended Ministers from the attacks made upon them, as to their interference in elections, and contended that they had no right to interfere with predecessors in such matters. The amendment was unfair to the Government, who should be judged on their own merits, and not on the misdeeds of their predecessors. No good could accrue from a change of Government, which could only result in Sir Henry Parkes being brought back into office.

Mr. WILKINSON could not but observe the want of proper party divisions in the House, and was undecided as to where he should locate himself until the matter had been referred to the leading precursors of the Land Bill. Mr. CANNERY proposed to introduce. He regarded this as the question of questions, and the explanation of the Minister for Lands should be given at once in the debate. A short bill would meet the case, and he wanted the Government to declare their policy.

Mr. BAKIN suggested that as the hour was late, and several members were absent, it would be better if the adjournment was desirable. He accordingly moved an adjournment.

The adjournment was opposed by Mr. S. C. BROWN, Mr. TENNY, and other members, who contended that the Minister for Lands should at once explain the policy of the Government. Mr. O'CONNOR, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. WILKINSON also spoke in support of the adjournment.

The adjournment was agreed to on division by 33 to 29, and the resumption of the debate was made on order of the debate for to-day.

The adjournment was opposed by Mr. WILKINSON, who in the Elections and Qualifications Committee.

The House adjourned at 1 a.m. to 4 p.m. this day.

The debate on the address was reopened yesterday by Sir HENRY PARKES, and was carried on with spirit; but the importance of the issues raised, and the number of members who wished to speak, rendered it impossible to finish the discussion without a further adjournment. The debate was carried on with great interest, and was presented under two aspects—a negative and a positive one. The allegations were, first, that its members had failed, in their public life, to exhibit evidence of the experience and capacity which should be looked for in a title to the confidence of the Assembly; and next that the action of the Ministry in various respects had been such as to disentitle it to be trusted with the management of the affairs of the country.

Charges of the first description were made in such charges as were frequently made before the House, and that they were unfair. The new members, especially were warned against being persuaded to vote on such ground against men who had not such high an opportunity of taking their trial upon their measures, and showing by their conduct in office what sort of stuff they were made of. This argument generally told, because it has a certain air of truth about it; but it is an argument that requires examination, and it is not to be taken for granted as a sound one. But when a new Minister is charged with want of title to confidence, it is not in the position of a prisoner about to be condemned unheard. The case is simply that of men anxious to be put in the possession of an important trust when they are called upon to produce their certificates of qualification. In private life, the applicant for a post of trust and difficulty is required to produce evidence of his fitness for the trust, and it is absurd to say that the same principle should be held inapplicable to the circumstances of public life. The fact is that a large proportion of the misgovernment from which the country suffers is the result of neglecting to apply it. Party exigencies in this matter have overborne the public interest. The principle is sound; and it is not to be thrust aside because it would not be to the advantage of the party in power. Soberly strong presumption of qualifications should always be demanded in the case of newly-appointed Ministers, if there is to be any safeguard for the public interest. The management of public affairs is not a matter of such slight importance that it may be safely left for 'prentice hands to practice upon. And if members of Parliament, whether old or new, know so little of the conduct, career, or character, or capacity of many

avoid the influence of the State, and whose powers were given to them for very different purposes.

The speech of Mr. W. DAVIS brought about something like a crisis in the debate. The then member, who, while sitting on the benches, had been almost induced by Mr. CAMERON'S advocacy of the Government to take sides with the Opposition, paused, in his desire to ascertain what was the nature of the Government policy upon the land question, in order that he might be guided by it. Was the question, or was it not, to be dealt with in a broad national sense? It was approaching the weight and the Masterman was anxious for an adjournment. This would have enabled him to explain the Government policy. Under ordinary circumstances and healthy conditions, such a request would have been granted without demur. It was a significant indication of the most unhealthy state of political life in the colony that the proposal was strenuously resisted, on the ground that the adjournment would give an opportunity, not for explaining policy, but for "launching" it.

policy. Although the nature of the promised bill had to some extent been indicated, notice of motion for its introduction had already been given, and it was said to be already in print. The state of feeling was also indicated by the fact that the adjournment was carried by a majority of one only in a house of fifty-nine members. The votes given against the adjournment were votes of want of confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the Government.

Is the City of Sydney and its nine suburbs the birth of 1764 children, and the deaths of 879 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ended 30th September, 1877—the Australian winter. The recorded natural increase of our metropolis population was thus 1085.

The resident population of the city and suburbs was estimated at 173,332; that of the city at 91,211; and of the suburbs at 82,121. The natural increase in the whole area, or metropolis division, during the winter quarter of 1877 was 40·4 per 1000, and the death-rate 16·5.

The birth-rate shows the small decrease of 0·3 upon that of the corresponding quarter of last year; the death-rate—the gratifying decrease of 6·9.

The mean annual death-rates in the ten preceding winters were:—in the city, 21·9 per 1000; in the suburbs, 13·5. The mortality of the past winter was 18·2 in the city, or 3·7 below the ten years' average; and 12·6 in the suburbs, or 0·1 above the average.

The births comprise 891 boys and 873 girls; the deaths 357 males and 322 females. More boys than girls were born by 18, and more males than females died by 35. The natural increase consisted of 534 males and 550 females.

To 1000 births the deaths were 385; to 1000 male births the male deaths were 400; to 1000 female births the female deaths were 369.

The numbers registered during the past quarter were:—

	City.	Suburbs.	Total.
The quarter's births .....	896	858	1754
The quarter's deaths .....	418	359	779
Births over deaths .....	477	609	1085

  

Deaths of each Sex.	
Boys born in the quarter .....	475
Girls born in the quarter .....	416
Boys born in the quarter .....	421
Girls born in the quarter .....	428
Males died in the quarter .....	328
Females died in the quarter .....	357
Males died in the quarter .....	156
Females died in the quarter .....	126
Increase of males .....	232
Increase of females .....	232
Increase of males .....	225
Increase of females .....	232
Increase of both sexes .....	477

The growth of the suburban population by the natural increase is again seen to outstrip that of the city, being as 608 against 477. The suburbs have the advantage in each sex, the increase of males being 282 against 232, of females 326 against 225.

The annual rates of mortality in the several suburbs during the past three months, arranged in the order of lowest to highest, were: Redfern and St. Leonards, each 9 per 1000; Paddington, Randwick, and Waverley, 9·2; Newtown, 11·7; Waterloo, 18·8; Newtown, 13·7; St. George, 15·2; Balmain, 15·7; Concord, 21·6.

It is not a little remarkable that Redfern, which in former years was distinguished for its high death-rate, is in this instance on the

The ratio of these deaths to every thousand children living were—in the winter of last year 58·2, in the winter of this year only 37·6; a proportion to every thousand *births* in the city, they were—last winter 218·8, this winter 141·7.

The numbers recorded in the metropolitan division for each quarter and for each of the last two years were—

Quarters.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1876-8.	1877-8.
December	1464	1467	1131	1131
January	1557	1567	1274	1274
February	1328	1364	1206	1206
March	1706	1703	1305	1305
Total for the Year	6852	6398	4514	4514

The births of the last four quarters were only 24 more than in the corresponding quarters. But in the number of deaths there was a remarkable and very gratifying difference in the right side, being fewer than in the corresponding year by 1996—that, too, in a large population.

The numbers in the several localities were as under—

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE WINTER QUARTERS.					
	Population.	Births.	Deaths.		
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	
Metropolitan	173,332	1706	1474	896	445
St. George	91,214	873	895	565	416
St. Andrew	82,118	833	885	331	276
SQUARES.*					
Albion	5,361	102	138	40	40
Albion	4,304	84	93	29	29
Albion	10,753	109	116	40	40
Albion	11,094	130	125	45	45
Albion	4,632	95	99	58	58
Albion	15,020	133	105	30	30
Albion	4,703	45	50	30	30
Albion	7,309	71	97	22	22
Albion	1,000	10	10	2	2

In the Concord district the deaths were 2 in each of the two winters; in St. George there is an increase of 3; in all the others a decrease.

The proportions of these numbers to the estimated populations were as below—

ESTIMATED RATIOS FOR 1880.				
	Births.	Deaths.	Ratio.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Metropolitan	40·7	40·3	21·4	18·7
St. George	39·1	39·0	25·4	21·8
St. Andrew	42·4	41·9	35·9	31·7
SQUARES.				
Albion	45·6	54·3	17·8	16·1
Albion	40·5	46·8	14·1	14·1
Albion	52·4	42·4	18·9	18·9
Albion	45·3	48·3	17·4	18·7
Albion	55·8	30·4	15·6	15·6
Albion	39·6	40·9	21·7	21·7
Albion	37·6	35·8	13·8	13·8

The death-rate of the past quarter shows a considerable decline in every locality except St. George.

The return of specified causes of death exhibits very favourable results as regards the progress of the zymotic class. In the first quarter of the year the deaths under this head numbered 130, in the second they had fallen to 99, and in the third they had again fallen to 69. The term "zymotic" was brought into use by the Registrar-General of England, at the authority of Dr. Farr, who, in his report addressed to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, stated that he had produced it by the union of the words "zoon," epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.

It is from the Greek word *Zoon*, which implies that these diseases have in this connection with elements, that they spread, multiply, and effect transformations of organic matter.

Thus the transparent lymph of a small-pox pustule (*variola*) contains a multitude of small microscopic bodies (*variola*), which, introduced into the body of a single animal, multiply into millions, and under certain conditions infect a whole city.

They grow, multiply, and die, and in these processes prove fatal to thousands of men.

Scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, typhoid fever, cattle plague, and cholera are no to bodies. Each species of zymotic reduces its zymotic disease."

Of the zymotic class the quarter's mortality exhibited 12 deaths from diphtheria, 8 from diphtheria & from scarlet fever, 3 from scarlet fever, 2 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhoid fever, 2 from whooping-cough.

Of the class of local diseases there appear 20 deaths from heart disease, 17 from bronchitis, 8 from convulsions, 12 from apoplexy, 10 from paralysis.

The comparative mortality of Sydney and of towns in England, during each of the four seasons and the whole year, is shown in the

[illegible][illegible]

**QUINCE FRUIT WINES.—ON SALE BY THE UNDER-**  
signed.—Chateau Margaux, Chateau Latour, Chateau  
d'Ay, Chateau d'Yquem, Chateau de Fieville, Chateau  
Bisquit, and Co., 14, Montpelier-place.

**DISCUSSING DISSENTIONS ON FREE TRADE AND PROTEC-**  
TION grant attention to the following notice. The 28th inst.  
of the month of March 1846. To inform the public of the  
of this important subject, a series of articles is now appearing in  
the Morning Post, and will be continued in the same paper  
until the 1st of April. The articles are written by a  
man of letters, and are of great interest to the public.  
Subscription, 5s 6d per quarter. Office.—Hunt-  
er and Co., 14, Montpelier-place.

**THE LEADING OMENT OF THE DAY IS JOSEPH'S**  
HUNT AND COMPANY's Oment. For cases of burns, scalds,  
or any of very desirous that the Oment and No. 1, 2, 3, 4,  
is put.

**ELECTROPLATED WARE.—NOW OPENED OUT, AND**  
Largest assortment of the articles now and No. 1, 2, 3, 4,  
of new and choice designs, specially suited to the requirements  
of the public, and at a very low price. The Oment is  
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764,

they cannot form an intelligent opinion whether those Ministers have or have not shown *prima facie* evidence of fitness, the conclusion is either that the members or the Ministers stand in a false position.

One of the positive charges brought against the Ministry was that its members had degraded their office by their personal interference in the elections. Whether it is accurately so said that on no previous occasion has any Minister concerned himself so wholly week more or less than that manner. In dealing with this question, Mr. STUART hardly displayed his accustomed clearness. In elaborating his argument, he scarcely succeeded in making one part devoid of another. At one point he declared that he proposed the doctrine that a Minister was not, because he was a Minister, to be deprived of his rights of citizenship, or, in other words, that he was as free as anybody else to canvass for his friends and work against his opponents at elections. At another stage he appeared to admit that it was better for a Minister to abstain from all such interference. At another point he declared that the drift of his reasoning was against the distinction drawn by Sir HENRY PARKES between personal canvassing and the sending of letters and telegrams. There is a distinction; but it is one of degree, not one of principle, and, as it appears to us, Sir HENRY PARKES made too much of it. But the accusation against the Ministry is that they interfered in the elections. It is not true that they interfered in anything approaching the extent with which common report credits or rather discredits them, they have indeed degraded the institutions of the country. There is no necessity to weep over forfeited rights of citizenship. There are numerous positions in public life, the holder of which by accepting them consents to forego in a certain degree the exemption from public interference which is accorded to those who do not accept them. It is because the public interest makes it expedient to keep them in abeyance. The right to canvass may be an admirable thing; but it is more admirable that the right of the electors to choose their representatives should be exercised without pressure, direct or indirect, in person or by letter, from men who

with St. Leonard's, whose present rate is, we believe, the lowest on record for any part of our metropolitan division. The Gilets, too, long noted for its heavy death-rate, now stands in the worst position, its rate only 11.1. The most unfavourable position is held by that of Concord, 21.4, above the city rate, 18.2.

The population, area, and mortality of the several city wards are shown in the annexed table—

The City Wards—September Quarter, 1877.	Area, Acre.	Population, 1871.	Area, Acre.	Population, 1877.	Rate per 1,000.
1. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
2. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
3. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
4. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
5. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
6. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
7. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
8. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
9. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
10. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
11. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
12. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
13. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
14. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
15. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
16. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
17. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
18. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
19. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
20. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
21. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
22. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
23. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
24. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
25. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
26. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
27. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
28. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
29. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
30. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
31. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
32. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
33. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
34. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
35. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
36. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
37. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
38. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
39. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
40. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
41. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
42. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
43. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
44. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
45. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
46. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
47. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
48. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
49. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
50. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
51. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
52. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
53. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
54. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
55. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000	1.0	1,000	10.0
56. Giltspur Street	1.0	1,000			

[illegible]

pen to  
 uncompe  
 prophet M  
 thy—  
 and t  
 who o  
 is a  
 on tha  
 and t  
 I die,  
 The  
 by  
 whose  
 very lik  
 ago aw  
 this th  
 ancie  
 and a  
 but to  
 tried.  
 were a  
 we do?  
 id for  
 arae.  
 ; they  
 O—  
 Nott  
 titlme  
 the Q  
 uary  
 uary  
 a subj  
 riplies.  
 of busi  
 omatic  
 with  
 to, to  
 it was  
 desire  
 is ever  
 re for  
 everme  
 Accor  
 half-p  
 ed in  
 when  
 a was  
 the str  
 euld b  
 collision  
 street.  
 of  
 med, e  
 ing som  
 ed.  
 at Sax  
 at last  
 the pos  
 turist.  
 ibley Gr  
 day, a  
 for  
 Meade.  
 Gen.  
 Gen.



MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE. THURSDAY.

Members were presented to the Legislative Assembly, praying the House to oppose the motion of members, on the ground that, as it had proved unsatisfactory, to restrain that the Legislative Council will appropriate Bill because it includes a payment of members. A deadlock is a marked antagonism between both the Legislature is observable.

Mr. Nathan Berry expects that the Legislative Council will restore the Exhibition Bill, and pass Chamber will not, he indicated, in his assembly this evening, that the Government, the means of carrying out the scheme of them.

The Secretary has just declared, in an excited Assembly, that if the Legislative Assembly the Appropriation Bill, that Chamber responsible for all the suffering that may be plainly indicated that all payments ceased; and, further, that the Government towards the alleviation of any misery cases that may be entitled.

As heard to-day, in the County Court, E. P. Hill, the eloquent, sued Dr. J. J. prosecution. Damages were laid plaintiff was unsuccessful. It is probable plaintiff will be carried to the Supreme

the case of Mr. Leaven in the Legislative last night, the Hon. George B. Ker, the language and demeanour of the

The remark was immediately withstanding was left.

J. Casey, President of the Victorian and the Paris Exhibition, left by the for Europe.

Mr. Leven was referred back to the and Qualifications Committee for their object being to compel them to declare bribery, so that he cannot become a in for election.

Farmine Fund now amounts to £24,400, will exceed £26,000 when amounts in sent in. The committee purposes its open for some time longer.

has arrived in Melbourne. The market 10d. to 6s. 11d. per bushel.

closed at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d.

is plentiful, with cost but breezes.

S. Tempore left Hobson's Bay at 2 p.m. takes 39,471 oz. gold and 68,995

ty of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

**ADELAIDE.** **TUESDAY.**

Legislative Council, the resolution in favour timent of a commission having, been Parliament Buildings, Bill was read a

ed that the telegraph line to Western be completed towards the close of next

1000 bushels of wheat, and sent sold for  
 November, free on board, at Port Adelaide,  
 bushel.

**NEW ZEALAND.**  
 [BY CABLE.]  
 WELLINGTON, THURSDAY.  
 That despatches from the Secretary of  
 the title of "Honorable" on ex-Judges  
 of Grazon.  
 Alibamra (s), from Melbourne.  
 Australasia (s), from Melbourne.

---

**AUSTRALIAN TEAM AT WEST  
 MAITLAND.**

---

[BY TELEGRAPH.]  
 OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]  
 WEST MAITLAND, THURSDAY.  
 match between the Australian Eleven  
 of the Northern district was won  
 by 77 runs. The following are the  
 second innings—C. Bannerman 30;  
 1. Bannerman 4, Moran 1, Gregory 2,  
 1. Bannerman 4, Garrett 13, Murdoch 4, Black-  
 1. sandries 13, Total, 137. The  
 scored 90, to which Williams contri-  
 buted 14, Onus 13, and each of these

---

**SPORTING.**

---

[BY TELEGRAPH.]  
 ON OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

**MEESBURY HANDICAP.**  
RICHMOND, THURSDAY.  
Results, to date for the Meesbury Handicap, Emperor, Reckless, Reform, and Cadet.

**ORIG RACES.—SACRAMENTO.**  
MELBORNE, THURSDAY.

Stowpath 1.  
Melbourne 1, Salinarity 2.  
Filibuster 1, Dumb, Dumb King 3.  
All-fours 1, Postboy 2, Loushank fence.

**IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—The *Adelaide Advertiser* on Monday last. Inspector Lee had sent Booborwoon to inspect 1500 head of young the time he was there about twenty separated themselves from the rest of the mob and went gaily into a scrub. A few minutes after the time they were found within a yard or two of each other, having been almost instantly lost, as the sheep struggled to get up the scrub, the beasts had died in the same gully in a trice. One of the four was subjected to a examination, but nothing was wrong with its organs, and it was found to be a common plant, and therefore there can be no doubt as to the cause of death. It is no use sheep to be poisoned in this way, but it is a proof of the power of the plant to cattle. The plant is no weed, but believes the deadliest poison is in the

**POISON OR FOOD.**—The *Pelt Ma of Gazette* has questioned the adulation of "food has attracting a good deal of attention in society for the promotion of 'sanitary adobe investigations on a large scale, and the results show that the plant is

[illegible]











MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30. 1877.

or man  
in ladies  
cavalry fan  
NOT  
they will  
as cheap  
there:  
the  
BROWN  
ent. No.  
brother: 3  
with, at  
for the  
7; have  
the  
200,  
child.  
for 2  
small Six  
Barnard  
266, C  
THOMAS  
Elizabeth  
room:  
Mrs. G  
one of kil  
pono, ill  
-AFR

**W**ILD DUCKS. WILD DUCKS.—1000  
a pair at R. CRAWFORD'S, 101, Ox

[illegible]

**W**ANTED to place a Baby, six months old

[illegible]

**C**ARPENTERS required for batten fence and  
Allum-buildings, Erskineville Road, No

[illegible]

**FITTER.**—Wanted, an active young MAN, to fitting up machinery. F. Lassetter and

[illegible]